AUTHOR: Matveyev, V. V.

S/262/62/000/009/004/017
I007/I207

TITLE: Test stand for investigating turbine-blade vibrations damped due to energy dissipation in the blade-locking keys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 42. Silovyye ustanovki, no. 9, 1962, 22, abstract 42.9.142. "Collection nauchn. tr. aspirantov. Kievsk. politekhn. in-ta" Kiev. 1961, 123-132

TEXT: Test equipment for investigating experimentally the energy dissipation of vibrating turbine-blades in blade locking-keys at working temperatures is described. The unit is equipped with a stationary turbine-disc simulating-element representing a sleeve rigidly connected to the standard and provided with a groove for fastening the locking-key. The tip of the blade model is loaded with a magnetic-steel counter weight, alternately attracted by one of the two electromagnets. This arrangement causes the blades to vibrate at a given frequency and amplitude. The blade model is heated in an induction furnace. The centrifugal force is simulated by the expansion of the tip of the blade model, caused by a long steel-strip. During vibration of the blade, the bending of this steel strip prevents almost all damping. To increase accuracy and improve test conditions, vibrations of the second shape are induced in the tip of the blade model. Energy dissipation is determined from the logarithmic decrement of vibration damping There are 3 figures.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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S/115/61/000/010/003/005
E198/E135

AUTHOR: Matveyev, V.V.,

TITLE: Investigation of the kinematic error of hydraulic
            length measuring instruments

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no.10, 1961,   11-14

TEXT: The investigation was prompted by the renewed interest
in hydraulic length measuring instruments, both in the USSR and
abroad. The principle of such an instrument is shown in Fig.1a.
It consists in transferring the movement of the measuring rod with
a piston, rigidly attached to its end, through a liquid contained
in a chamber to a column of the same liquid in the measuring tube.
The ratio K of the respective distances: h (displacement of the
liquid in the tube) to s (displacement of the rod) is equal to
the ratio of the squares of the diameters: D_K of the chamber and
d_T of the liquid column. If, however, as in the case of actual
instruments, the piston does not fill completely the cross-section
of the chamber but pushes an elastic membrane, attached to the
chamber along its circumference (Fig.1b), the corresponding
expression will be:
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$$K = \varphi \frac{d_K^2}{d_T^2} \qquad (2)$$

where φ is a coefficient of deformation of the membrane.
Obviously, the kinematic error will occur only if φ is a non-
linear function of s.   I.Ye. Gorodetskiy (Ref.1: Osnovy
tekhnicheskikh izmereniy, Mashgiz, M., 1950 (Fundamentals of
Technical Measurements, Mashgiz, Moscow, 1950)) and V.G. Shteyn
(Ref.2: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, no.12) gave the formula:

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{3} (1 + \rho + \rho^2) \qquad (3)$$

where ρ is the ratio of D_n (diameter of the rigid central part
of the piston) to D_K, by regarding the deformed membrane as an
approximation to a cone: this gives in the limit $(\rho \rightarrow 0)$, $\varphi = 1/3$.
On the other hand, in 1948 A.T. Draudin suggested the formula:

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{3} (1 + 2\rho^2) \qquad (4)$$

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Investigation of the kinematic error ...

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Neither of these formulae contains s, thereby implying the absence of any kinematic error. Contrariwise, in the description of the Hoffmann's comparator (Ref.4: The Production of Ball and Roller Bearings. Methods Employed by the Hoffmann Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Machinery, v.91, No.2346, 1957, November 1) some kinematic error is assumed in certain cases. In the following theoretical argument a perfectly elastic circular membrane is considered, assuming that it is: (a) fixed along its perimeter in a plane (Fig.2, plane XOY), (b) submitted to stretching by a rigid plane piston moving coaxially at right angles to its own plane and the plane of the perimeter; and (c) that its tension is constant and equal in all directions independent of deformation Starting from the Poisson equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{p}{T} \tag{5}$$

and assuming that p, the difference in pressure on both sides, is negligible (T denoting the tension), the author derives the corresponding differential equation in polar coordinates

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$$r^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial r^2} + r \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \theta^2} = 0 \tag{7}$$

with the limiting conditions: $z(R_2, \theta) = 0$ and $z(R_1, \theta) = s$, as can be seen from Fig. 2. By solving this equation the author obtains the deformation:

$$z = s \ln \frac{r}{R_2} \Big/ \ln \frac{R_1}{R_2} \tag{9}$$

Next, he finds the volume V of the liquid displaced from the chamber into the tube:

$$V = \frac{2\pi R_2^2 s}{\ln \rho} \left[-\frac{1}{4} - \rho^2 \left(\frac{\ln \rho}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) \right] + \pi R_1^2 s \tag{10}$$

where $\rho = R_1/R_2$. Now φ is equal to the ratio of V to the volume V_0 which would be displaced by a piston of radius R_2 hence after the necessary transformations:

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$$\varphi = \frac{\rho^2 - 1}{2 \ln \rho} \tag{11}$$

The above result was obtained on the assumption that there was no
difference in pressure on two sides of the membrane, whilst in the
actual instruments some extra pressure is always present. If the
measuring tube is placed horizontally, it will be constant; if,
however, the tube is vertical (which is usual) the excess of
pressure varies with the height of the column. This in turn would
require a correction for φ (with a constant extra pressure
Eq. (11) remains in force, since the corresponding deformation
produces a constant additional volume, say V_1). Assuming ρ
differing only slightly from unity, the variable additional
displaced volume V'' can be computed from the curvature of the
membrane, $1/R$, in the axial section only. Using again the
Poisson formula and denoting specific weight of the liquid by γ,
the author obtains a corrected value of the coefficient of
deformation, as follows:

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$$\varphi^{\iota} = \frac{\varphi}{1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{a^3 \gamma D}{Td_T^2}}$$ (15)

where: a = closing chord of the curved part of the section, and
D = the distance between the corresponding centres of curvature on
both sides of the section. This formula again is independent of
s, so that there should be no kinematic error even in the case of
a variable pressure on the two sides of the membrane, on the
assumptions mentioned above. To check the above theoretical
argument an experiment was carried out to establish the relation
h = f(s) for two membranes: a rubber one of 0.16 mm thickness,
and a metal (nickel) one of 0.048 mm thickness. Displacements
were measured by means of an optical indicator, and from the data
obtained the values of the ratio K and the coefficient φ were
calculated. In one series the quantity h was kept constant, in
another it was varied. Special precautions were taken to
compensate the tension, as well as to eliminate the temperature
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Investigation of the kinematic error...

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error (in accordance with the method described by the author
elsewhere (in 1955 and 1956). The results have shown that there
was no kinematic error at all with the metal membrane, either in
the case of a constant height of the liquid column or in the case
of a variable one, irrespective of the ratio ρ. In the experi-
ment with a rubber membrane no kinematic error was found for a
constant h, but with a variable h there was some nonlinearity
found at ρ = 0.8, although it was negligible at ρ = 0.9 or
higher. Below the ratio ρ = 0.8 the accuracy of the measurements
fell sharply. Comparing the experimentally obtained curves with
the theoretical ones at a constant h the best agreement was
found between the former and those based on Draudin's formula, and
as regards a variable height of the liquid column the experimental
results agreed well with the theoretical considerations given
above. Generally the experiments have shown that there is no
kinematic error at constant pressure and with varying pressure φ
is smaller than that at a constant pressure and falls sharply with
decreasing ratio ρ. The author concludes that in order to
eliminate the kinematic error in hydraulic length measuring

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instruments and to increase the coefficient φ and, therefore, to
increase their sensitivity, their construction should ensure that
the pressure of the liquid column in the measuring tube should be
kept as constant as possible, independently of the position of the
measuring rod.
There are 4 figures and 6 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and the
following English language reference:
Ref.4: The Production of Ball and Roller Bearings. Methods
    Employed by the Hoffmann Manufacturing Co. Ltd.,
    Machinery, v.91, No.2345, 1957, November 1.

Card 8/9

ACCESSION NR: AT4040401   S/0000/63/000/000/0234/0241

AUTHOR: Matveyev, V. V.

TITLE: Studies on the effects of design parameters of blade mountings on the damping of turbine blade vibrations

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye soveshchaniye po voprosam kolebaniy s uchetom rasseyaniya energii. 4th, 1962. Rasseyaniye energii pri kolebaniyakh uprigikh sistem (Energy dissipation during vibrations of elastic systems); trudy soveshchaniya. Kiev, Izd-vo AN SSR, 1963, 234-241

TOPIC TAGS: turbine, turbine blade, blade mounting design, design damping property, blade vibration tester, contact surface friction coefficient, turbine blade mounting, turbine blade vibration

ABSTRACT: The report describes a stationary assembly (see Fig. 1 in the Enclosure) built at the Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'ny*kh splavov AN USSR (Metalloceramics and Special Alloys Institute) which makes possible studies of the damping properties of various

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turbine blade mountings with simulation of force and heat factors approximating real con-
ditions, as well as minimal and determinable losses of energy to the outside. Initial tests
were made with the disk and blade elements illustrated (see Fig. 2 in the Enclosure). Re-
sults are plotted in the form of graphs relating the logarithmic vibration decrement or the
mounting's damping properties to design factors. It is concluded that the damping properties
of a mounting design are significantly affected by the coefficient of friction on the lug contact
surface. (see Fig. 3 in the Enclosure). Orig. art. has: 10 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 23Nov63   DATE ACQ: 28May64   ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: PR   NO REF SOV: 002   OTHER: 000

Card   2/5

KOLPAKOV, D.I.; MATVEYEV, V.V.

Effect of errors in the shape of a surface on the precision
in measuring the radius of an arc profile. Izm.tekh. no.3:
10-11 Mr '63.   (MIRA 16:4)
            (Curves on surfaces—Measurement)

ACCESSION NR: AT4040400   S/0000/63/000/000/0226/0233

AUTHOR: Kozlov, I. A.; Matveyev, V. V.

TITLE: Structural dissipation of energy during turbine blade vibrations

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye soveshchaniye po voprosam kolebaniy s uchetom
rasseyaniya energii. 4th, 1962. Rasseyaniye energii pri kolebaniyakh uprigikh sistem
(Energy dissipation during vibrations of elastic systems); trudy* soveshchaniya. Kiev,
Izd-vo AN UkrSSR, 1963, 226-233.

TOPIC TAGS: turbine, marine turbine, aircraft turbine, variable speed turbine, turbine
blade design, blade mounting design, turbine blade vibration, blade mounting damping
property, vibration damping tester, energy dissipation, turbine blade

ABSTRACT: The article presents a brief description of an assembly built at the Institut
metallokeramiki i spetsial'ny*kh splavov AN USSR (Metalloceramics and Special Alloys
Institute) to study turbine blade vibration damping on actual turbine disks in a centrifugal
force field and at high or normal temperatures. The equipment (see Fig. 1 in the Enclosure)
is based on an acceleration stand powered by a 46.5 kw d.c. motor and incorporates an MPO-2

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ACCESSION NR: AT4040400

oscillograph. A brief explanation is given of the operating procedure and the concept of a logarithmic damping decrement. The vibrograms of freely damping vibrations of rotating turbine blades which are obtained in this way make it possible to determine the dependence of this damping decrement on centrifugal force and the amplitude of stresses arising in a blade as related to various designs of turbine.blade mountings. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 23Nov63   DATE ACQ: 28May64   ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: PR   NO REF SOV: 011   OTHER: 003

Card   2/3

L 32062-66   EWT(m)/T   IJP(c)
ACC NR,   AR6016157

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/011/A045/A045

AUTHOR: Matveyev, V. V.; Sel'dyakov, Yu. P.

TITLE: Use of semiconductor detectors for nuclear radiation in commercially produced apparatus

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 11A390

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i. in-ta priborostr., vyp. 1, 1964, 14-22

TOPIC TAGS: radiation detector, semiconductor device, dosimetry, radiometry, electronic equipment

ABSTRACT: The authors present a brief review of specific characteristics of semiconductor detectors (SD) for nuclear radiation. Some of the most frequent applications of SD for purposes of dosimetry, radiometry, and spectrometry of nuclear radiation are described. It is noted that in many scientific research laboratories in the SSSR work is being done on the development and preparation for commercial production of SD of different types. A tendency is already observed at present to use different designs of SD, and these designs depend in turn on the dimensions of the sensitive area of the SD. It is emphasized in this connection that it is essential to standardize the SD with respect to design, rated dimensions, marking of the lectric and spectrometric parameters, and introduction of unified methods of determining these parameters. Possible ways of standardizing the SD are considered. It is noted further that the extensive use of SD in experimental and nuclear physics and industry is made possible

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ACC NR: AR5016157

by availability of commercially produced suitable electronic apparatus needed for the amplification and processing of the pulse received from the SD. The developed electronic apparatus also is in need of standardization. L. S. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

Card 2/2

KOLPAKOV, D.I.; MATVEYEV, V.V.

New method for measuring the groove radius of ball bearing
rings. Izm. tekh. no.3:16-17   Mr '64   (MIRA 17:8)

KOZLOV, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; BAZHENOV, V.G., inzh.; LEBEDEV, I.V., inzh.;
MATVEYEV, V.V., inzh.

Effect of stress concentrators on the strength of rotating discs.
Energomashinostroenie 10 no.1:35-37 Ja '64.   (MIRA 17:4)

BRITSYN, K.I.; VOLKOV, B.A.; MATVEYEV, V.V.; SMIRNOV, A.A.

Effect of an electric field on the position of the optical
absorption "edge" in polycrystalline CdS films. Fiz. tver.
tela 7 no.8:2536-2538 Ag '65.   (MIRA 18:9)

VOL'NOV, I.I.; MATVEYEV, V.V.

Synthesis of cesium ozonide via cesium superoxide. Izv. AN SSSR.
Otd.khim.nauk no.6:1136-1139 Je '63.   (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova
AN SSSR.

(Ozonides) (Cesium oxides)

MATVEYEV, V. V.

"Soobshcheniya rannikh arabskikh avtorov c narodakh bantu ('mluk az-zinaz.'--
'tsari zindzhey'--v arabskikh istochnikakh IX-X vv)."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences,
Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

BR

ACCESSION NR: AR4021746   S/0285/64/000/002/0016/0017

SOURCE: RZh. Turbostroyeniye, Abs. 2.49.103

AUTHOR: Matveyev, V. V.

TITLE: Damping of turbine vane oscillations

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Kiyevsk. politekhn. in-ta, v. 37, 1962, 138-145

TOPIC TAGS: oscillation testing unit, turbine vanes, vane oscillation damping, turbine discs, testing acceleration stand

TRANSLATION: A method employed for an experimental investigation of the damping of lock-jointed turbine vane oscillations in a field of centrifugal forces is described. The unit used for this purpose was made in accordance with the acceleration stand of the Strength of Materials division of the IMSS of the Academy of Sciences USSR. The actual disc of a turbine is attached to the operating shaft by brackets. It is located within a jacket in the reinforced concrete chamber of the stand. Mounted on the disc together with the shank under study are 3 or 6 real vanes placed respectively at angles of 120 or 60°. Idle vanes

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ACCESSION NR: AR4021746

of shorter length but having a suitable mass can be inserted into the adjacent slots in order to eliminate the pliancy effect of the disc protrusions and to take care of the effect of the centrifugal loads on the adjacent vanes. It is mandatory for investigations performed under high temperatures. The oscillations of the vanes are recorded by a MPO-2 8-loop oscillograph which receives the signals from wire resistance-pickups running through a 12-channel UT81-12/35 strain-gauge unit. The pickups are glued to both the vane and the disc and are connected to the measuring circuit through a 20-contact RT-1 mercury current-collector. The rpm of the disc with its vanes is determined by an ICh-6 frequency-meter in accordance with the frequency of the alternating current which appears in the coils rigidly secured around the operating shaft, when the magnetic ring attached on the shaft is revolving. When the investigation covers the damping ability of a lock-joint under high temperatures, into the jacket of the disc is mounted a sectional electric heater in which the temperature of each section is regulated independently to provide for a definite temperature-drop over the radius of the disc. The temperature is measured with the aid of a thermocouple soldered to the disc and the vanes and brought out through a mercury current-collector to the potentiometer. Free damped oscillations for the rotating vanes

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are obtained by the action of a single momentary impulse resulting from a rifle shot fired at the end of the vane in a direction opposite to its rotation. The magnitude of the exciting impulse is controlled depending on the rpm of the disc by the weight of the bullet and of the powder charge in the capsule. The firing against the vane is triggered electrically with the aid of an electrical starter whose timing is automatically controlled by the contacts of the oscillograph. The obtained vibrograms of the free damped oscillations of the vanes taking place during the rotation of the disc make it possible to determine the dependence of the logarithmic decrement of the damping on the magnitude of the centrifugal force, on the stress amplitude, on the structural and technological parameters of the lockjoint, mechanical and physical features of the contracting couples, on the materials, and on the temperature. There are 4 illustrations and a bibliography of 9 titles. V. Borovinskiy.

DATE ACQ: 05Mar64   SUB CODE: MD, PR   ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

MATVEYEV, V.V.

New designs of hydraulic length meters. Izm.tekh. no.6:12-14 Je '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

MATVEYEV, V. V. and AVILOV, A. A. and KIRSANOVA, Z. V.

"Methods of Testing the Wear of Leather Substitutes Made from Textiles,"
Legkaya Prom., 1, No.4, pp 34-7, 1941. Chem. Zentr. 1943, II, 1344.-
Various known testing devices yielded unsatisfactory results. A new app. is
described.

Volcanised
Natural Rubber

Rubber Abstracts

MATVEYEV, V.V.

New methods of testing leather substitutes. V. V. Vasilov and V. V. Matveev (Legkaya Prom. 1919, No. 3, 23).

1949

MATVEYEV, V.V.

Automatizing the vulcanization process for rubber footwear soles.
Leg.prom.17 no.3:20-22 Mr '57.   (MLRA 10:4)
    (Vulcanization)   (Automatic control)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/4208

Matveyev, Viktor Vasil'yevich, and Anatoliy Aleksandrovich Naumov

Press-poluavtomat MPS dlya vulkanizatsii rezinovykh detaley (The MPS Semi-automatic Press for Vulcanization of Rubber Parts) Moscow, Gizlegprom, 1958. 106 p. (Series: Novoye otechestvennoye oborudovaniye) 1,500 copies printed.

Reviewer: B. A. Safray, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.: A. I. Guseva; Tech. Ed.: L. Ya. Medvedev.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for engineers and technicians in the synthetic leather, rubber, and plastics industries.

COVERAGE: In the booklet problems in the construction, assembly, and maintenance of the MPS semiautomatic press manufactured by the Orlovskiy machine-building plant imeni Medvedev for forming and vulcanizing rubber and plastic articles are discussed. Causes of breakdown and ways of correcting them are analyzed. Variations in the design of the press mold for different forming operations are given. In the appendix data on bearings, chain and belt drives, steam and

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The MPS Semi-automatic Press (Cont.)   SOV/4208

hydraulic equipment, specifications of units and parts, and diagrams of spare
parts are presented. The press was designed by V. V. Matveyev, A. P. Pisarenko,
Yu. A. Smetkin, and V. I. Alekseyenko, of the Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledova-
tel'skiy institut zameniteley kozhi (Central Scientific Research Institute for
Leather Substitutes). No references are given.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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MATVEYEV, V V.

SOV/138-58-12-6/17

AUTHORS: V.V. Matveyev, A.P. Pisarenko, B.I. Alekseyenko

TITLE: Semi-Automatic Presses Type "MPS" and "MPA" for
            Vulcanisation of Rubber Components (Press-poluavtomat
            "MPS" i "MPA" dlya vulkanizatsii rezinovykh izdeliy)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1958, Nr 12, pp 17-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article illustrates and describes an 18 press-station
            turntable machine for moulding components such as rubber
            soles. The MPA machine is an improved version of the
            earlier MPS machine designed by the authors at the
            "Institute of Artificial Leather" and built by the
            Medvedev factory at Orel. The 18 mould plattens are
            heated by steam with pressure up to 175 psi available;
            the area of the heated plattens is 510 x 345 mm.
            Pressure is applied hydraulically, and two-stage
            pressure is available for dealing with micro-porous
            material. Maximum available pressure on the plattens
            is 80,000 Kg. The speed of the turntable can be con-
            trolled between 4 and 15 revolutions per hour giving
            vulcanization cycles from 4 to 16 minutes. Vulcanizing
Card 1/3   time, temperature, and pressure are all automatically

SOV/138-58-12-6/17

Semi-Automatic Presses Type 'MPS' and 'MPA' for Vulcanization of
Rubber Components

controlled. The moulds are loaded and unloaded at one
station (seen on the left hand side of the sectional
diagram in Fig 2). At this station a cam operates the
valves in the distribution box below each of the moulding
presses, the top platten is raised, and the mould with-
drawn in a radial direction by a hydraulic ram. A
feature of the machine is the multiplication of hydraulic
pressure by differential areas of the rams of the presses,
so that some stations working at low pressure can provide
a high pressure supply for other stations. This
automatic plant mechanizes 10 of the 12 operations
normally carried out by hand in conventional moulding
plant, gives a much more consistent product, higher

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Semi-Automatic Presses Type 'MPS' and 'MPA' for Vulcanization of Rubber Components

SOV/138-58-12-6/17

output (2½ times conventional output per man-hour moulding micro-porous soles), and economizes floor space.

There are 2 figures and 16 references (10 Soviet, 6 English)

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennoy kozhi (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Artificial Leather)

Card 3/3

FEOKTISTOV, V.N.; LABEYEVA, N.S.; MATVEYEV, V.V.; RYVKIN, S.B.

Recent developments in testing shoe materials for multiple bending.
Kozh.-obuv. prom. no.5:24-27 My '59.   (MIRA 12:6)
            (Boots and shoes--Testing)

KUZ'MINA, N.G.; FEOKTISTOV, V.N.; MATVEYEV, V.V.; STERLIGOV, I.N.;
RYVKIN, S.B.

New developments in testing oil cloth and bookbinding
materials. Kozh.-obuv.prom. no.12:19-23 D '59.
(MIRA 13:5)
(Leather substitutes--Testing)

KALININA, L. Ye.; MATVEYEV, V.V.; RYZHOV, S.S.

New method for making pickers for looms. Kozh.-obuv.prom. 2
no.1:20-21 Ja '60.   (MIRA 13:5)
                (Pickers (Weaving))

KALININA, L.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; MATVEYEV, V.V., inzh.; RYZHOV, S.S.,
       inzh.

New type of artificial leather for the pickers of automatic looms.
Nauch.-issl.trudy VNIIPIK no.12:35-40 '60.   (MIRA 16:2)
       (Rubberized fabrics)   (Pickers (Weaving))

MATVEYEV, V.V., inzh.; LUSHNIKOV, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; Prinimali
uchastiye: KOVALEV, A.I.; PETROV, V.I.

Instruments for the automatic control of the viscosity and level
of liquids in the manufacture of artificial leather. Nauch.-
issl.trudy VNIIPIK no.12:95-104 '60.   (MIRA 16:2)

1. Laboratoriya avtomatiki Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta plenochnykh materialov i iskusstvennoy kozhi (for
Petrov).
    (Automatic control)   (Viscosimeter)   (Liquid level indicators)

L 24463-66   EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(f)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(v)/T/EWP(1)/EWP(k)/ETC(m)-6   IJP(c)
ACC NR: AT6008676   WW/EM/GS/JXT(CZ)/RM   SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0311/0316

AUTHORS: Balyuk, A. D. (Kiev); Bazhenov, V. G. (Kiev); Kozlov, I. A. (Kiev);
Matveyev, V. V. (Kiev)

ORG: none

TITLE: On the investigation of vibration damping of turbine blades on rotating
disks at high temperatures

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po voprosam staticheskoy i dinamicheskoy
prochnosti materialov i konstruktsionnykh elementov pri vysokikh i nizkikh
temperaturakh, 3d. Termoprochnost' materialov i konstruktsionnykh elementov (Thermal
strength of materials and construction elements); materialy soveshchaniya. Kiev,
Naukova dumka, 1965, 311-316

TOPIC TAGS: turbine blade, turbine rotor, vibration damping, vibration stress,
high temperature effect

ABSTRACT: The experimental apparatus used for studying the damping of turbine blades
on rotating disks at high temperatures is described. The disks are mounted on an
acceleration stand, as suggested by G. S. Pisarenko, and I. A. Kozlov (O nesushchey
sposobnosti bystrovrashchayushchikhsya diskov, Ukrgostekhizdat, 1962), which has a
special electronic speed indicator-regulator and which can be heated to 870—970K
before starting the test. The damping curves are obtained on an N-102 oscillograph

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ACC NR: AT6008676   2

which receives signals from special high temperature resistance strain gages (heat-
treated constantan wire) bonded with B-58 cement. The blades are excited by a bullet
from a small caliber gun which can be fired ten times during a run. Circuit diagrams
of the speed indicator, gun triggering, and oscillograph triggering circuits are
given, and a sample trace of free, damped vibrations of a blade travelling at 300
rad/sec at 570K is presented. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 21, 20/   SUBM DATE: 19Aug65/   ORIG REF: 005/   OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

L 40848-66   Ξ/T(m)   JAJ/DJ

SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/66/000/003/0016/0016

ACC NR: AP6010025

AUTHOR: Lebedev, A. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Matveyev, V. V. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: The stabilization of liquid pressure in closed containers

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 3, 1965, 16
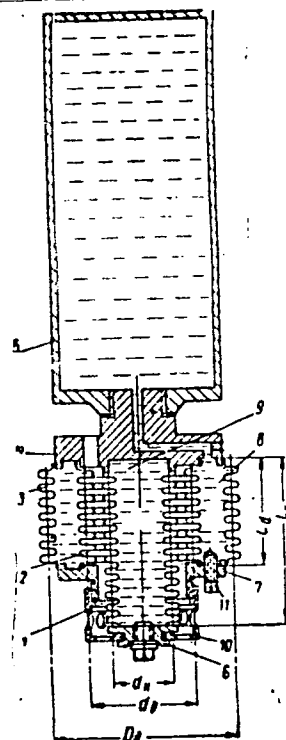
TOPIC TAGS: fluid pressure, pressure compensator

ABSTRACT: Because of the large expansion coefficient of liquids (as compared with the material of containers) there appear specific difficulties in the design of various kinds of equipment involving liquid components. The existing temperature compensators usually involve hard to get materials and, consequently, the authors developed at the Institute of Problems of Materials, AN UkrSSR (Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR) a small device, shown in Fig. 1, for the reliable maintainance of a specified pressure of liquids in closed containers during temperature changes. Orig. art. has: 10 formulas and 1 figure.

UDC: 681.2.088:536.41

Card   1/2

L. 40843-66

ACC NR: AP6010025

Fig. 1 Temperature pressure compensator.
1, 2, 3 – concentrically mounter sylphon
bellows; 4 – fitting; 5 – container body;
6, 7 – dampers; 8, 9 – cavities; 10 – cap;
11 – control screw.

SUB CODE: 14/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 MLP

L 07564-67   EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)   IJP(c)   JD/WW/EM/GD

ACC NR: AT6029368   SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0149/0157

AUTHOR: Yakovlev, A. P. (Kiev); Kashtalyan, Yu. A. (Kiev); Rzhavin, L. N. (Kiev);
Matveyev, V. V. (Kiev)

63

B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the damping properties of some turbine blade materials at
high temperatures

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Institut problem materialovedeniya. Rasseyaniye energii pri
kolebaniyakh uprugikh sistem (Energy dissipation during vibrations of elastic systems).
Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1966, 149-157

TOPIC TAGS: vibration damping, turbine blade, alloy steel

ABSTRACT: The article presents the results of an investigation of the damping
properties of alloys Khl7N2, DI-1, and DI-5, which are used for fabrication of
compressor blades in turbine equipment. The experiments were made with transverse
vibrations due to pure bending, under conditions of normal and high temperatures (up
to 523°K). The chemical composition of the experimental materials is given in a
table. The samples were in the following states: a) the raw material; b) preparation
by Technique A (heating with forging up to t = 1423 + 50°K with cooling in air;
subsequent heating with mechanical working up to t = 1123 + 50°K with cooling in air;

Card 1/2

L 07564-67

ACC NR: AT6029368   O

and, heating to t = 953°K, holding for not less than 1 hour, and cooling in air;
c) preparation by Technique B (heating with forging up to t = $1423 + 50^\circ$K with cooling
in air, and subsequent heating with mechanical treatment up to t = 953°C, holding for
not less than 1 hour, cooling in air). The vibrational and heating systems are shown
in a figure and experimental results are shown in a series of curves. General
conclusions are: 1) out of the three alloys tested in the temperature range up to
523°K, only alloy DI-5 exhibited a large value of the logarithmic damping decrement,
exceeding by 4-5 times the value of the decrement for construction steels; 2) treatment
of the samples by Techniques A and B lowers considerably the value of the logarithmic
damping decrement; 3) the damping capacity of alloys DI-1 and Kh17N2 is much weaker.
The magnitude of the logarithmic decrement for these alloys is practically identical,
but in its absolute value is much less than for construction carbon steels; 4) thus,
from the point of view of damping properties, alloy DI-5 is preferable. Orig. art.
has: 1 formula, 5 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/   SUBM DATE: 22Feb66/   ORIG REF: 002
          10, 21/

Card 2/2   nst

MATVEYEV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; POSTNIKOVA, I.V., red.

    [Frames of farm tractors] Shassi sel'skokhoziaistvennykh
traktorov. Kuibyshev, Kuibyshevskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963.
79 p.   (MIRA 18:2)

MATVEYEV, V.Ye.; LISIN, D.M.

Calcined iron coke briquets. Trudy Khim.-met.inst.Sib.otd. AN
SSSR   no.18:118-138 '63.   (MIRA 17:4)

MATVEEV, VASILII EVGRAFOVICH

Planirovanie material'no-tekhnicheskogo obaspecheniia zheleznoykh dorog. /_ The planning of material-technical supply of railroads_/. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1945. 115p.

DLC: HE3136.M8

MATVEEV, Vasilii Evgrafovich.

RUSSIA (1923-   U.S.S.R.)

The mobilization of domestic resources for the railroads. Moskva, Gos.
transp. zheleznodoroz'. izd-vo, 1945. 26 p. (AC-45641)

TF507.R8   1945

MATVEYEV

MATVEYEV, V.Ye., inzhener

Metal economy on railroads of the U.S.A. Tekh.zhel.dor6 no.7:
31-32 Jl'47.   (MIRA 8:11)
            (United States--Railroads)

MATVEYEV, V.Ye.; PUZYNYA, I.Ye.; VOLIKOV, V.A.; BABKIN, A.P.; CHERNYSHEV,
V.I., redaktor; VERINA, G.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Standardization of the consumption of materials and spare parts in
railroad transportation] Normirovanie raskhoda materialov i zapasnykh
chastei na zheleznodorozhnom transporte. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-
dor. izd-vo 1953. 326 p.   (MIRA 10:2)
          (Railroads--Maintenance and repair)

MATVEYEV, Vasiliy Yevgrafovich; PUZYNYA, Ivan Yevstaf'yevich; VOLIKOV, Viktor
Aleksandrovich; BABKIN, Aleksandr Rodionovich; CHERNYSHEV, V.I.,
redaktor; VERINA, G.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Standardizing expenditures for materials and spare parts in railroad
transportation] Normirovanie raskhoda materialov i zapasnykh chastei
na zheleznodorozhnom transporte. Izd. 2-oe, perer. i dop. Moskva.
Gos.transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1957. 463 p.   (MLRA 10:9)
        (Railroads--Finance)

MATVEYEV, V.Ye.

Using supports made of "carbon plastics" for the lining of upraise workings. Ugol' 40 no.12:32-34 D '65.   (MIRA 18:12)

1. IFKhIMS Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

(A) L 8505-66   EWT(m)/EWP(j)   RM

ACC NR: AP5028484   SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/020/0065/0065

AUTHOR: Matveyev, V. Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining synthetic resins. Class 39, No. 175650

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 20, 1965, 65

TOPIC TAGS: resin, pitch, tar, formaldehyde, phenol, catalyst

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining synthetic resins (based on semicoke pitch and formaldehyde) by condensing these materials in the presence of an alkaline catalyst. To produce a complete transition of pitch to resin, pitch is first saturated with pure phenols at the temperature of 110-150C. The pure phenols may be introduced in an amount no smaller than 30% of the weight of pitch.

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: 08Jun64

BVK
Card 1/1   UDC: 678.632'584

27725
S/122/61/000/007/007/007
D209/D304

AUTHORS: Zakharov, V.I., Matveyev, V.Ya., Zhustarev, Ye.N.,
and Freydkin, M.Ya., Engineers

TITLE: The application of ultrasonic vibrations in milling,
planing and thread cutting

TEXT: The application of ultrasonic vibrations to milling cutters,
drills, etc. is discussed. By subjecting the tool to vibrations
of ultrasonic frequencies, cutting can be carried out with great-
ly reduced effort. A milling machine, type ΤΓ-2 (TG-2) is descri-
bed which is used for carrying out experiments with ultrasonic
vibrations applied to the tool. This device is shown in Fig. 1.
Here 1 is the magnetic vibrator, 2 - main support, 3 - tool holder
4 - end cutter; the magnetic vibrator is fed through a pair of
brushes, 5, from a generator, 7 is an auxiliary support. Experi-
ments were carried out on lead and stainless steel. The unloaded

Card 1/4

I ॥ ♡ ♭

AUTHORS: Zakharov, V.I., Matveyev, V.Ya., Zhustarev, Ye.N.,
and Freydkin, M.Ya., Engineers

TITLE: The application of ultrasonic vibrations in milling,
planing and thread cutting

TEXT: The application of ultrasonic vibrations to milling cutters,
drills, etc. is discussed. By subjecting the tool to vibrations
of ultrasonic frequencies, cutting can be carried out with great-
ly reduced effort. A milling machine, type $T\Gamma$-2 (TG-2) is descri-
bed which is used for carrying out experiments with ultrasonic
vibrations applied to the tool. This device is shown in Fig. 1.
Here 1 is the magnetic vibrator, 2 - main support, 3 - tool holder
4 - end cutter; the magnetic vibrator is fed through a pair of
brushes, 5, from a generator, 7 is an auxiliary support. Experi-
ments were carried out on lead and stainless steel. The unloaded

Card 1/4

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S/122/61/000/007/007/007
D209/D304

The application of ultrasonic ...

amplitude of the vibrations was 20 - 25 μ. Special emphasis was laid on the cooling of the tool and vibrator necessitated by the high speed used. Thread cutting was carried out using lead, stainless steel and highly heat resistant alloys. The taps used were made of P18 (R18) steel with diameters ranging from 10 to 20 mm. For normal cutting the applied torque is the sum of the frictional and cutting torque. With ultrasonic vibrations of the tool 35 % of the input torque is taken up by friction when using standard taps of tempered steel. A comparison is given in tabulated form between the power required for cutting with and without ultrasonic vibrations of the tool along its cutting edge. When using tap M18 x 1.5 for cutting the thread in a heat resistant alloy at 25 rev/min., a reduction of 38 % in the applied torque results by the use of ultrasonic vibrations. In this case the resonance amplitude is less than 20 μ. Examination of the threads in accordance with the specification laid down on ГOCT 9253-59 (GOST 9253-59) showed first-class results. Experiments carried out on drills showed little or no improvement, the reason being that the vibrations

Card 2/4

The application of ultrasonic ...

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S/122/61/000/007/007/007
D209/D304

were not directed along the cutting edge of the drill. The authors
make the following conclusions: 1) The use of ultrasonic vibrati-
ons greatly reduces the cutting force, especially in the case of
hard materials. 2) The vibrations must be directed along the cutt-
ing edge of the tool. 3) The tool must have the requisite geometry
for successful use under vibrations of ultrasonic frequencies.
4) The reduction in cutting force requires less rigid machines.
There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 3/4

MATVEYEV, Ye.; YUROV, K.

Provide higher-grade milling equipment. Muk.-elev.prom. 23 no.7:32
Jl '57.
(MIRA 10:9)

1. Ivanovskoye oblastnoye upravleniya khleboproduktov (for Matveyev).
2. Aleyskaya mel'nitsa No.14 (for Yurov).
(Grain-milling machinery)

MATVEYEV, Ye., inzh.

On the credit advanced by the State Bank. Muk.-elev. prom. 24
no.1:29 Ja '58.   (MIRA 11:2)

1.Ivanovskoye oblastnoye upravleniye khleboproduktov.
          (Ivanovo Province--Grain elevators)

MATVEYEV, Ye. A.

PA 25/49T67

USSR/Medicine -- Esophagus, Spasm   Oct 48
      Medicine -- Case Records

"Two Cases of Spasm of the Esophagus," M. F.
Bogatyrev, Ye. A. Matveyev, 1 p

"Sov Med" No 10

Authors discuss two case histories, and
suggest that other physicians confronted
with similar problems benefit by this experi-
ence.

25/49T67

GOLOVKO, Viktor Kazimirovich; MATVEYEV, Ye.A., red.

    [The Kama; an economic and geographical outline] Kama;
ekonomiko-geograficheskii ocherk. Izhevsk, Udmurtiia,
1965. 123 p.
                              (MIRA 19:1)

BAGIR-ZADE, F.M.; MATVEYEV, Ye.I.

Formation of oil pools in the Qyurgyany-More field. Azerb.
neft. khoz. 41 no.9:5-9 S '62.   (MIRA 16:6)

(Qyurgyany-More region—Petroleum geology)

MATVEYEV, Ye. A.

"Hydraulic Calculation and Investigation of the Operating Process of an Emulsion Carburetor." Sub 4 Jun 51, Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner Higher Technical School imeni Baumen

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

MATVEYEV, Ye.I.

Methods for improving the quality of chemical reagents. Neft.
khoz.35 no.3:14-16 Mr '57.
            (Oil well drilling fluids)   (MIRA 10:4)

PANAKHOV, N.A.; MATVEYEV, Ye.I.

Practice of controlling sand in wells in the Severnaya Skladka-More area. Azerb. neft. khoz. 39 no.12:34-36 D '60.
(MIRA 14:9)

(Artem Island region--Sand)

YAKUBOV, A.A.; KHARITONOV, M.F.; MATVEYEV, Ye.I.

Method for processing temperature measurements of wells. Izv.vys.
ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.3:3-9 '62.   (MIRA 17:3)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M.Azizbehova.

REYKHMAN, I.R.; MATVEYEV, Ye.1.; KERIMOV, B.M.

Certain types of pools in the Absheron Archipelago. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 7 no.7:3-8 '64.

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azizbekova. (MIRA 17:9)

c0201

S/032/61/027/003/022/025
B101/B203

9.6000 (1040, 1089, 1331)

AUTHORS: Matveyev, Ye. L. and Moshkovskiy, Yu. Sh.

TITLE: A recorder for the ИКС-11 (IKS-11) infrared spectrometer

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 3, 1961, 355-356

TEXT: Other researchers had suggested to improve the recording of the IKS-11 spectrometer with the use of an ЭПП-09 (EPP-09) recorder. To tune the output of the ФЭОУ-15 (FEOU-15) photoelectrooptical amplifier with the input of the EPP-09, a cathode follower is required whose tuning may meet with difficulties. To avoid this, the IKS-11 was connected with an ЭППВ-51 (EPPV-51) recorder having a high ohmic resistance. Fig. 1 shows the circuit. To increase the output resistance of the FEOU-15, the silver sulfide photocells were replaced by ЦГ-3 (TsG-3) gas-filled photocells; photocells with about the same dark resistance were chosen. As the propagation time of the pen carriage of the EPPV-51 was too long (30-40 sec), it was reduced to 2-5 sec by modifying the gearing of the РД-9 (RD-9) reversible motor. Two 1.5 v batteries for the zero creep of the EPPV-51 were attached to the bottom of the FEOU-15. The rheostat

Card 1/3

20201

A recorder for the...

S/032/61/027/003/022/025
B101/B203

resistance for the readjustment was replaced by the variable $C\Pi$-1 (SP-1) resistors, 10 kohms. A БAC-70 (BAS-70) battery was used to feed the photocells. SP-1, SP-2, or constant BC (VS) resistors were used. The stability of the circuit depends mainly on the stability of the glow temperature of the lamp of the FEOU-15. Good stability with a maximum zero creep of 2-4 graduations per hr was attained by feeding the lamp with four storage batteries connected in parallel. There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences USSR)

Card 2/3

A recorder for the...

Legend to Fig. 1: a) 200 v; b) $1 \cdot 10^9$ ohms;
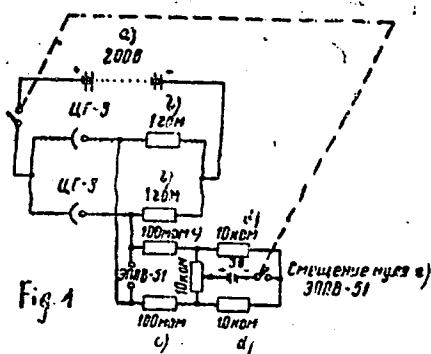c) megohms; d) kohms; e) zero creep.

Fig. 1

Card 3/3

LYUBIMOV, A.N.; VARENIK, A.F.; ZIMINA, K.I.; MATVEYEV, Ye.L.; MALAKHAYEV, Ye.M.

Method for finding the optimum location for the magnet of a
nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer of high resolving power.
Zav. lab. 31 no.8:1023-1025 '65.   (MIRA 18:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti.

MATVEYEV, Ye.L.; POLYAKOVA, A.A.; KHMEL'NITSKIY, R.A.; MEDVEDEV, R.A

Modification of the recording unit of an MKh1303 mass
spectrometer. Prib. i tekh.eksp. 10 no.5:172-174 S-O '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchro-issledovatel'skiy institut nefteperera-
batyvayushchey promyshlennosti, Moskva.

L 01306-67
ACC NR: AP5027029   SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/65/000/005/0172/0174   39

AUTHOR: Matveyev, Ye. L.; Polyakova, A. A.; Khmel'nitskiy, R. A.; Medvedev, F. A.

ORG: VNII of the Petroleum Processing Industry, Moscow (VNII neftepererabatyvayu-shchey promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Modification of the recording device of the MKh1303 mass-spectrometer 10

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1965, 172-174

TOPIC TAGS: mass spectrometer, oscillograph, circuit design/MKh1303 mass spectrometer, N-700 oscillograph

ABSTRACT: In order to reduce the time of recording, the regular EPP-09 recorder of the MKh1303 mass spectrometer was replaced by the N-700 oscillograph, which permits the recording of signals by 14 galvanometers of various sensitivities. The voltage range of measurements is from 0.005 to 50 v. An overcurrent protection was provided for each galvanometer circuit. A circuit arrangement of six M0011A galvanometers is schematically illustrated. The galvanometers operate within the 0—40 cps range with a maximum permissible current of 0.3 ma. The current sensitivity is about 1400 mm/ ma·m. By using this method, it took only 18 min to obtain the mass spectra for molecular numbers of 50 to 400 under optimum operating conditions of the device. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/14/ SUBM DATE: 18Aug64/

Card 1/2   UDC: 621.384.8

MATVEYEV, Ye. N.

"Marine Electrical Engineering" (Sudovaya elektrotekhnika). Izdatel'stvo
"Morskoy transport" ("Marine Transport" Publishing House), 456 pp, 1947

MATVEEV, Evreniy Nikolaevich.

Electrical engineering on ships. 5.. erer. i sov. izt. Moskva, Morski
transport, 1952. 46? . (5--17-4)

VM471.M3

MATVEYEV, YE N.

G-2

USSR/Electricity - Dielectrics

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6963

Author   : Skanavi, G.I., Matveyev, Yo. N.
Inst   : Physical Institute, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow
Title   : New Dielectrics with Very Dielectric Constant and Low Con-
           ductivity, Having No Ferroelectric Properties.

Orig Pub : Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiziki, 1956, 30, No 6, 1047- 1051

Abstract : Introducing bismuth ions (adding bismuth trioxide) into
           strontium titanate results in new dielectrics, having very
           high and clearly pronounced relaxation polarization. The
           dielectric constant ε of these substances remains very high
           (approximately 1,000) all the way to microwave frequencies.
           Curves are given for the temperature variation of ε and the
           tangent of the dielectric loss angle tan δ at various fre-
           quencies for one of the new dielectrics. Increasing the
           frequency shifts the maxima of ε and tan δ towards the high
           temperatures, which is characteristic for relaxation polar-
           ization. In addition, the absence of nonlinearity in the po-
           larization and the independence of ε of the field intensity,
           as well as the absence of dielectric hysteresis, show that

Card   : 1/2

USSR/Electricity - Dielectrics   G-?

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6963

          the new dielectrics do not belong to the ferroelectric class.
          It was observed that the conductivity of strontium-bismuth
          titanates is relatively very small.

Card   : 2/2

ANDROSOV, Boris Innokent'yevich; BOGOSLOVSKIY, Andrey Mikhaylovich;
MATVEYEV, Yevgeniy Nikolayevich; PECHENENKO, Viktor Ivanovich;
SAPRYKIN, Aleksey Petrovich. Prinimali uchastiye: KOVHER,
R.I.; PLAKSIONOV, N.P. LUBOCHKIN, B.I., obshchiy red.;
ALEKSANDROV, L.A., red.izd-va; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Manual for third-class mechanics of marine steamships]
Uchebnoe posobie dlia mekhanika III razriada morskikh parovykh
sudov. Pod red. B.I.Lubochkina. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Morskoi transport," 1958. 646 p.   (MIRA 12:7)
        (Steamboats)   (Marine engineering)

SUSLIN, Pavel Pavlovich. Prinimali uchastiye: MATVEYEV, Ye.N., kand.
  tekhn.nauk; FRIK, A.O., inzh., red.. SEMENOVA, S.A., red.izd-va,
  LAVRENOVA, N.B., tekhn.red.

[Manual for a ship electrician] Posobie dlia sudovogo elektrika.
Pod red. A.O.Frika. Izd.3. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport,"
1959. 373 p.   (MIRA 12:11)
      (Electricity on ships)   (Electric engineering)

BOGOSLOVSKIY, Andrey Mikhaylovich; ZDANOVICH, Vasiliy Leont'yevich;
    MATVEYEV, Yevgeniy Nikolayevich; MUMZI, Georgiy Fedorovich;
    MSHANETSKIY, Boris Antonovich; NEBESNOV, Viktor Ivanovich;
    NOVIKOV, Georgiy Nikolayevich [deceased]; NUD'GA, Pavel
    Korneyevich; SAPRYKIN, Aleksey Petrovich; SACHKOVSKIY,
    Georgiy Semenovich; FRENK, M.TS., obshchiy red.; MELEYEV,
    A.S., red.; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Textbook for engineers on marine internal combustion engines]
Uchebnoe posobie dlia mekhanika III razriada po sudovym dviga-
teliam vnutrennego sgoraniia. Izd.2., perer. Pod obshchei red.
M.TS.Frenka. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport." 1959. 711 p.
                (Marine engineering)   (MIRA 12:9)

MATVEYEV, Ye. P.

TARANETS, M.P.; MATVEYEV, Ye.P.; KORABEL'NIKOV, M.B.; PARAMONOV, I.N.

Using organomineral mixtures for potatoes on the "Progress"
State Farm. Zemledelie 5 no.4:47-49 Ap '57.   (MLRA 10:6)
        (Penza Province--Potatoes)   (Fertilizers and manures)

PARKHOMENKO, Vasiliy Georgiyevich; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, N.A., prof., retsenzent;
BULGAKOV, N.V., prof., retsenzent; ZAYTSEV, V.G. (Moskva), kand.tekhn.
nauk, retsenzent; SHEKLAKOV, D.M. (Moskva), prepodavatel', retsenzent;
PISHCHANSKAYA, B.A. (Odessa), prepodavatel', retsenzent; GUTAN, M.K.,
prepodavatel', retsenzent; GOL'DIN, A.E., prepodavatel', retsenzent;
KHRYPOV, N.N. (Sverdlovsk), prepodavatel', retsenzent; DERYABINA,
L.I., prepodavatel', retsenzent; YEMEL'YANOV, D.M. (Leningrad), pre-
podavatel', retsenzent; GONCHAROVA, L.D. (Simferopol'), prepodavatel',
retsenzent; MATVEYEV, Ye.P., prepodavatel', retsenzent; ALEKSEYEV,
I.M., prepodavatel', retsenzent; DUDINSKIY, S.L. (Leningrad), pre-
podavatel', retsenzent; BABUN, V.B. (Khar'kov), kand.tekhn.nauk,
retsenzent; CHERNOV, N.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, spetsred.;
BORISOVA, G.A., red.; SUDAK, D.M., tekhn.red.

[Introduction to the study of commerial wares] Vvedenie v tovaro-
vedenie promyshlennykh tovarov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo torg.lit-ry,
1959. 135 p.   (MIRA 12:7)
                    (Commercial products)

PARKHOMENKO, Vasiliy Georgiyevich; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, N.A., prof.,
    retsenzent; [deceased]; BULGAKOV, N.V., prof., retsenzent;
    ZAYTSEV, V.G., retsenzent(Moskva); SHEKLAKOV, D.M., prepoda-
    vatel' tekhnikumov sovetskoy torgovli, retsenzent(Moskva);
    KOZLOVA, Z.V., retsenzent (Moskva); PISHCHENSKAYA, B.A., re-
    tsenzent (Odessa); GUTAN, M.K., retsenzent; GOL'DIN, A.E.,
    retsenzent; KHRYPOV, N.N., retsenzent(Sverdlovsk); DERYABINA,
    L.I., retsenzent; YEMEL'YANOV, D.M., retsenzent (Leningrad);
    GONCHAROVA, L.D., retsenzent(Simferopol'); MATVEYEV, Ye.P.,
    retsenzent; ALEKSEYEV, I.M., retsenzent; DUDINSKIY, S.L.,
    retsenzent(Leningrad); BABUN, V.B., kand. tekhn. nauk, re-
    tsenzent(Khar'kov); CHERNOV, N.V., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk,
    spets. red.; BORISOVA, G.A., red.; GROMOV, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Introduction to a knowledge of manufactured goods]Vvedenie v
tovarovedenie promyshlennykh tovarov. Izd.2., dop. i perer.
Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1962. 142 p.   (MIRA 16:1)
                (Commercial products)

MATVEYEV, Yu.P.

Investigating the effect of temperature on the process of heat
transmission during the low-frequency electrothermal rock
breaking method. Fiz.-tekh. probl. razrab. pol. iskop. no.4:
64-65 '65.   (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut radioelektroniki i gornoy elektromekhaniki, Moskva.
Submitted Jan. 12, 1965.

MATVEYEV, YE. S.
OBREZKOV, S.S., inzhener; MATVEYEV, Ye.S., inzhener.

On studying the operation of hydraulic structures.   Gidr.stroi.
26 no.6:16-20 Je '57.   (MIRA 10:7)
                           (Hydraulic engineering)

MATVEYEV, Ia.S.

Using centrifuged reinforced concrete pipes in constructing
pipe ducts (from "Bauwirtschaft," no.2, Jan. '57). Vod. i san.
tekh. no.10:38-39 O '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Germany, West--Water pipes)

AVER'YANOVA, A.G., inzh.; MATVEYEV, Ye.S., inzh.

Economic arrangement of powerhouses with horizontal gener-
ating units for medium-head hydreelectric power stations.
Gidr. stroi. 30 no.6:9-11 Je '60   (MIRA 13:7)
       (Hydroelectric power stations)

DAMBA, E., inzh.; MATVEYEV, Ye.S., inzh.

Water resources of the rivers of the Mongolian People's Republic
and ways to utilize them. Gidr.stroi. 33 no.10:31-37 O '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Upravleniye vodnogo khozyaystva Ministerstva sel'skogo
khozyaystva Mongol'skoy Narodnoy Respubliki (for Damba).
2. Upravleniye proyektirovaniya, izyskaniy i issledovaniya
dlya stroitel'stva gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy Ministerstva
stroitel'stva elektrostantsiy SSSR (for Matveyev).
(Mongolia—Water resources development)

AUTHOR: Matveyev, Yu. A.   SOV/132-59-1-12/18

TITLE: An Efficient Method of Prevention of Azimuthal Bending of
               Bore-Holes (Effektivnyy sposob bor'by s azimutal'nym
               iskrivleniyem skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1959, Nr 1, pp 48-50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: To avoid the azimuthal bending of deep bore-holes, the
               author proposes a periodical (every 30-40 m) change in
               rotation direction of the core drill. There are one
               table and one diagram.

ASSOCIATION: TsKB

Card 1/1

GAGEN-TORN, K.V.; KOTOV, V.V.; MATVEYEV, Yu.A.

Technology of pressure working of a welded pipe blank. Trudy
Gipretsvetmetobrabotka no.24:223-235 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

S/262/62/000/006/006/021
I.007/I207

AUTHORS: Matveyev, Yu.G., Pinskiy, F.I.

TITLE: Measurements of angular velocities in turbocompressors

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk .42. Silovye
            ustanovki, no.6, 1962, 31, abstract 426164.   (V sb.
            "Gazoturbin. nadduv dvigateley vnutr. sgoraniya". M.,
            Mashgiz, 1961, 161-171).

TEXT: The Kolomensk plant designed noncontact induction-transducer
gages for the measurement of angular velocities in turbooompressors.
In the first stage of experiments the measurements were carried
out by means of permanent-magnet transducers and a cathode-ray
oscilloscope;   the signal frequency on the screen was established
by the special circular-sweep method;   in the next stage, several
types of noncontact electronic tachometers (speedometers) were
designed, working on the principle of alternating-to-direct current
conversion, the degree of conversion being directly proportional

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S/262/62/000/006/006/021
I007/I207

Measurements of angular velocities ...

to the a.c. frequency. After several tests, the best tachometer proved to be the T-2 type combined with the ИЧ-6 (I.Ch-6) frequency meter. This tachometer has a basic accuracy of ± 1.5% for an angular-velocity range of 600 to 40,000 r.p.m. Special electronic pulse-counters, termed noncontact electronic tachometers, were designed to check the tachometer indications. These instruments, combined with the induction transducer and a stop watch, permit the determination of the average rotational speed, by direct reading the r.p.m. values for a definite time interval. Since the tachoscope uses electromechanical counters with a maximum counting capacity of 600 r.p.m., the set has been equipped with electronic re-calculation devices. The electronic tachoscope has a reading accuracy of about 0.2% at a speed of 40,000 r.p.m. Rapidly varying velocities can be measured by comparing the frequency of the transducer with a reference generator, according to the readings on the tape of a recording oscilloscope. The same problem may also be solved with the aid of the electronic tachoscope, in which the re-calculating device reduces the pulse number recorded by the

Card 2/3

S/262/62/000/006/006/021
I007/I207

Measurements of angular velocities ...

oscilloscope. For the simultaneous measurement of angular velocities in four turbocompressors, a special four-channel tachoscope of the ПУ-4 (PU —4) type has been developed.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

MATVEYEV, YU.G

AID Nr. 990-5   14 June

SINGLE PULSE HIGH-VOLTAGE NANOSECOND GENERATOR (USSR)

Yerozolimskiy, B. G., L. N. Bondarenko, V. P. Prikhod'ko, Yu. A.
Mostovoy, A. K. Shevchanko, and Yu. G. Matveyev. Pribory i tekhnika
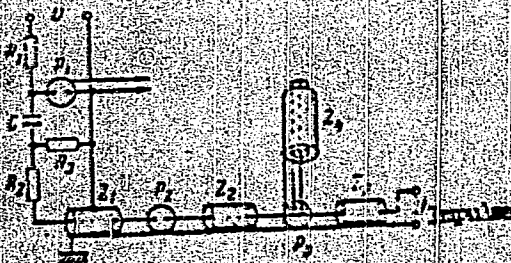eksperimenta, no. 2, Mar-Apr 1963, 93-97.   S/120/63/000/002/023/041

A generator has been developed by the Institute of Nuclear Physics in
Novosibirsk for the control of a 100 Mev electron beam in a synchrotron
with a diameter of 1 mm.

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AID Nr. 990-5   14 June

SINGLE PULSE HIGH-VOLTAGE [Cont'd]

S/120/63/000/002/022/041

The generator drives a
load of not less than 13 ohm
and produces single pulses
with an amplitude of 100 kv,
a rise time of 1 nanosec,
and a duration of 10 to
12 nanosec. The basic
advantages of the generator
are high speed and overvolt-
age discharging, with the aid
of which the leading edge and
the duration of the high-volt-
age pulse is formed. The operation of the generator is as follows [see il-
lustration]. Capacitor C is charged through resistor R up to a voltage
V₀ from a rectifier. At a given moment of time a 6 to 8-kv triggering pulse
with a rise time of 0.1 μsec is applied to a gap between the grounded electrode
of discharger P₁ and its auxiliary electrode. The main gap of the discharger
(filled with nitrogen at a pressure up to 20 atm-gauge) breaks through in
0.1 μsec following the breakthrough of the triggering gap. Capacitor C charges

Card 2/4

SINGLE PULSE HIGH-VOLTAGE [Cont'd]   S/120/63/000/002/022/041

the storage line with wave impedance Z_1 up to voltage $V_1 = V_0 C/(C + C_1)$, where C_1 is the capacitance of Z_1. Therefore, the voltage of discharger P_2 rises to V_1 during a period of 0.1 to 0.2 μsec, creating the necessary over-voltage. After the breakdown of discharger P_2 along line Z_2 a voltage wave with a rise time of 1 nanosec is propagated. At discharger P_3 the wave is divided and applied to the load through line Z_3. At the same time, it is fed to discharger P_3 through line Z_4, which short-circuits line Z_2 and causes voltage V_2 to drop to zero.   [GS]

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AID Nr. 995-19   21 June

8/120/63/000/002/022/041

ERRATUM: On page 3 of issue 990 the sentence beginning on line 10 should
read as follows: "The basic advantages of the generator are high speed and
the use of overvoltage dischargers, by which the leading edge and the dura-
tion of high-voltage pulses are formed."

Card 4/4

523.32

3/
B

AUTHOR: Matveyev, Yu. G.; Suchkin, G. L.; Troitskiy, V. S.

TITLE: Density variations with depth of lunite in the lunar surface layer

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 42, no. 4, 1965, 810-816

TOPIC TAGS: lunar surface, lunite, lunite density

ABSTRACT: Comparison of radioastronomical and radar data on the coefficient of reflection of radiowaves from the moon indicates that the coefficient of reflection probably depends on wavelength. This dependence and the differences in the value of $\gamma = (\ldots)^{1/2}$ ...

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3824-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020681

tic of fine-grained friable and solidified porous rocks of terrestrial origin. Comparison of the computer data with radar and radio astronomical data obtained on the coefficient of reflection shows that a 1.5—2 increase in lunite density occurs to a

BUTORINA, Ye.F.; MATVEYEV, Yu.I.

Detection of flaws in acetate silk by microanalysis. Khim. volok. no. 6:57-58 '60.   (MIRA 13:12)

1. Serpukhovskiy zavod.
                    (Rayon)